

# RESIGNATION OF KUEHNLMANN ACCEPTED

## Foreign Minister's Retirement, Berlin Dispatches Say.

# FIRST NON-PRUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

## Resigning Bavarian's Policy Opposed to Principles of Junkerism.

# SEVERAL ARE MENTIONED AS POSSIBLE SUCCESSORS

Albert E. Ballin, Bernstorff and Admiral von Pinte suggested for Foreign Portfolio.

London, July 9.—The resignation of Dr. Richard von Kuehnmann, the German foreign minister, was confirmed in Berlin dispatches today. The Kaiser, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, has accepted von Kuehnmann's resignation.

With von Kuehnmann passes the first non-Prussian minister of foreign affairs Germany has ever had, the retiring secretary being, like Chancellor von Hertling, a Bavarian. There is every indication that the militarist junta at Berlin will bend might and main to see to it that Kuehnmann is the last non-Prussian in the highest office in the imperial chancellery's giving.

# Hated Sword Rattling.

From the moment he assumed his imperial office von Kuehnmann's view on peace was diametrically opposed to the catchword of Junkerdom. Like his illustrious Austrian colleague, Count Cernin, he was for a peace by understanding. He hated sword rattling at the green table and he saved to his last breath the hand in glove for peace. Their efforts to stave off if not prevent the holocaust, were to those who knew the will of the war at Berlin and Vienna, almost preposterous.

# Lichnowsky Praised Him.

Lichnowsky made laudatory mention of Kuehnmann in the now famous memoirs. That didn't help the foreign minister with the militarists, who had been "done" with him ever since the Brest-Litovsk. And they cried "Hang the traitor" when they saw the Lichnowsky memorandum.

The wonder of all Europe has been the fact that the soft-spoken diplomat of the liberal school, this cultured scholar who loves Byron and Tennyson as much as he does Goethe and Schiller, and who writes sonnets and art criticism in his leisure hours—that this man was able to maintain himself as long as he did in the midst of a military regime that became daily more powerful, until, not many weeks ago, it crowded every vestige of diplomatic influence off the stage.

# It was then that in the Reichstag Kuehnmann pronounced the death verdict to his career as pilot of Germany's foreign affairs by openly admitting that "purely military decisions" could not be expected to bring an end to this war.

He was compelled to "crawl," but the damage was done, and from that moment his scalp was doomed. His resignation now comes as doubly convincing proof that the militarists are in absolute control.

**Ballin Suggested.**

It is from that angle that all speculation concerning Kuehnmann's successor must be guided. The name of Albert E. Ballin is recurring in advice from Amsterdam and Copenhagen. The head of what is left of the Hamburg-American line and director general of the German railroads, has powerful factors in his favor. First of all, he is a friend and trusted adviser of the Emperor. Then, he commands through his dominating position in the world of commerce, trade and finance—an influence equalled by few in the empire, coupled with high prestige in the Reichstag.

But three things count against Ballin and they are so strong that political observers here tonight wagged their heads against his appointment. These are:

1. He is a Jew; in itself a cardinal ground for condemnation at the hands of the thoroughly anti-Semitic militarists. (Dernberg tried it once. He got as far as colonial minister and then fell.)

2. He is not a trained diplomat and it would be an unheard-of revolutionary thing for the Germans to send a "non-expert" to the foreign ministry. The aversion against such a policy is too deep-rooted—moreover, it smacks of democracy.

3. He is sure to be rejected by the militarists for the very nature of his ideas and ideals, all of which center around trade, and therefore, peace.

# The name of Count Johann Heintz

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

# Italy Greeted Heroism of U.S. Mothers

Greetings to the mothers of American soldiers, transmitted through the Italian ambassador to the mothers of American soldiers, was made public by the President yesterday, because of his belief "that it will be received with the deepest appreciation by the mothers of all soldiers."

It is signed by the Executive Committee of the "Mothers of Combatants" at Rome, and says: "On the day on which Rome and all Italy exulted, welcomed and acclaimed your generous sons, the mothers of the Italian combatants send their fraternal and auspicious greetings to the American mothers, and united with them by the same throbs of patriotic and maternal love they hail the valor of their sons, the final victory, the benefit of civilization."

# BOARDS UNITE FOR ESSENTIAL LABOR SUPPLY

## War Labor, Employment and War Industries with Fuel Heads.

Nonesential industries must convert their product to war necessities or face closed doors and a suspension of operations until after the war.

The War Labor Policies Board, the U. S. Employment Service, the War Industries Board and the Fuel Administration are united on this. Between them, they control the flow of raw materials, labor and fuel of the country. No industry can operate without their co-operation.

The list of essential industries of the government is not limited to factories turning out war material alone, but includes—after ships, aircraft, munitions and army and navy supplies—the industries pertaining to fuel, food, clothing, railroads and public utilities and collateral industries which contribute to these, such as tools, chemicals, feeds and twine, tin and paper containers, and all raw materials and partly manufactured parts which have to do with the manufacture of any of these, and many other industries which have to do with the normal living necessities of the people.

The industries which are regarded as nonessential are in most cases producers of luxuries, whose output has already been curtailed and is to be curtailed more and more.

**U. S. Chamber Co-operates.**

A committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in conference with their representatives, has been advised of this decision and has promised co-operation. The Chamber has issued a circular to its members advising them of the program.

The War Industries Board has already classified the essential industries. The Fuel Administration accepted that classification and the Labor Department, on the eve of its taking over the rationing of labor and fuel, allocating it to the war industries, has also accepted the classification.

Later the United States Employment Service will probably also take over the handling of labor.

"We did not do so at this time," says J. B. Denmore, head of the bureau and member of the War Labor Policies Board, "because we did not want to disturb industrial conditions too sharply, nor undertake all at once a job that might back our backs."

"Every manufacturer in the country should know by this time, from the rationing given him by the War Industries Board or the Fuel Administration, just what his ranking is in the eyes of the government as a war industry."

"Just on this basis he can figure his labor supply," says Denmore. "There will be great shifts of men. Some employers will lose a fraction of their force; some will lose all. The United States will see that the war industries are cared for first."

"Our organization is perfected in to every State and city, and it will be our policy to fill the war needs first. We will move out for men in circles and go no farther from the objective point than necessary."

**Allocation Not Yet.**

"It might come to the point some time that we must allocate labor, absolutely to industry, assigning men to given industries, but we do not anticipate it now. There should never be the need of telling a man he must work in a certain place or that he will be sent to a certain place. The program of the government should make such orders unnecessary. Only the necessary industries will be given raw materials and fuel, and as the industries from which we would have to move labor to meet the needs of the essential industries will be closed for lack of material and fuel, they will be free to be transferred to the more essential plants."

"And if any of the nonessential industries still may be permitted to operate try to steal men by outbidding the war industries, all we have to do is arrange with the Fuel Administration to have their coal shut off."

# HISTORIC JEWEL PASSED ON.

## Empress Eugenie's Gift to Dr. Crane Will Be Relative.

New York, July 9.—A jewel given by Empress Eugenie to Dr. Edward Crane for his efficient and courageous aid in her historical and perilous escape from the Paris mob on September 4, 1870, was given to Elizabeth Crane, of Scarsdale, N. Y., in the will filed today of Dr. Crane's widow, Sarah Gray Crane. The jewel had been set in a diamond and pearl bracelet. The will relates that Dr. Crane "acquired the jewel from the Empress as a reward for his services in the English yacht off Deauville on the coast of France."

# WIRE CONTROL BILL REPORTED ON TO SENATE

## Measure Dealt with by Committee Without Hearings Again.

# MAY ACT THIS WEEK

## Probability of Bill Passing Soon Predicted; Some For See Blockade.

Defying the opposition, the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee again yesterday reported out the government telegraph and telephone ownership bill without granting hearings to anyone interested, except that President Carlton, of the Western Union, made a statement in the morning.

There was bitter criticism last night of the committee action by many Senators, but the majority of the committee holds fast to the argument that the bill should be hurried through the Senate, and that hearings were not necessary.

# Makes Mysterious Hint.

Senator Smith, of South Carolina, chairman of the committee, made mysterious hints that the wires were being used to aid enemy spies.

"Suppose," he said, "a U-boat lurking along our coast should receive a message from an uncontrollable wire. I say 'suppose.' But it might happen."

In a very short time there may come a development that will convince the country that taking over these lines is the best thing that has been done since the war began.

The vote upon reporting the bill out was: For—Smith, Underwood, Saulsbury, Lewis, Poinsett, Myers, Thompson, 7; against—Gore, Pomerene, Kellogg, 3. All of those voting are Democrats except Kellogg and Poinsett.

The committee heard President Carlton in the forenoon. There was an executive session later on, and Senator Underwood moved to close the hearing on the bill. Senator Pomerene objected, moving that Cabinet officers and individual telephone companies be heard. Senator Gore moved that the employees of the telegraph and telephone companies be heard. The motion was defeated, and the Underwood motion prevailed by the vote of 7 to 3.

**Disapproves Indefiniteness.**

Minority Senators in particular expressed themselves strenuously. One committee member who voted against the Underwood resolution called the action "high handed and autocratic." He, like some others, voiced earnest disapproval of giving the control of the wires to any unnamed person.

"It will be," Postmaster General Burleson, he said, "and it means an extension of his present powers of censorship and espionage. It will be worse than ever."

Only the big fight made upon the bill will hinge upon the opposition that the Postmaster General will be in command. Desperate efforts will be made to change the bill introduced by Senator Lewis, and not to let a commission of present officials of wires will form the control instead of a cabinet. "Secretary of Telegraph and Transportation," the Senator suggested.

Administration Senators hope the bill will get through this week, but opponents, such as Senator Cummins, of Iowa, predict a three weeks' blockade. Senator Smith said yesterday he might take two weeks and it might pass before Friday night. Senator Penrose is credited with an intention to try to recommit the bill again today so that hearings will be forced. Monday he secured recommitment on the part of the committee, but a majority of the committee had not passed upon the bill, but this was corrected yesterday when ten members attended the meeting.

# Cannot Understand Fight.

"I can't understand why this fight for hearings is made on a resolution merely enabling the President to take over the lines," said Senator Smith yesterday afternoon. "We didn't have any hearings on the bill enabling him to take over the railroads. We passed that, and later some legislation dealing with the compensation, and so on."

"After this bill goes through, it is probable other legislation will be passed, just as in the case of the railroads."

"I should not be surprised if inside of six weeks after this resolution goes through the government has not selected what lines it wants." At this point a suggestion by the Senator again led to the deduction that the government wished to guard against spies.

"It might be only a few lines," he said, "leading into an enemy country, but would be necessary to link up the lines in this country with those lines. The subsequent legislation would have to be modeled after it was found what the President considered necessary for the war needs."

"Some of the prohibitionists are charging the Interstate Commerce Committee with forcing this telegraph bill to the floor so that prohibition may be side-tracked," was suggested to Senator Smith.

# No Demand for Hearings.

The Senator said he had not received any demand for hearings; in fact, had received but two letters, one from President Carlton and the other from President Mackay, of the Western Union, and both related to compensation.

Mr. Carlton told the committee in executive session that the threatened strike by telegraphers was "nothing but a bugaboo." He said his employees were satisfied. Most of his time was taken up in explaining the technical aspects of his company, such as capitalization, physical valuation and bonded debt. He said he was not convinced that government ownership of the wires would prove a success.

# Allies Have Taken 11,600 Prisoners Since July 1

Date	Operation by	Location	Prisoners Taken
July 9	French	Antheuil	450
July 8	French	Aisne	347
July 7	Italians	Mt. Grappa	51
July 6	Italians and French	Albania	1,000
July 6	Australians and Americans	Somme	200
July 6	Italians	Piave	400
July 5	French	Chateau-Thierry	30
July 5	Italians	Piave	419
July 4	Australians and Americans	Hamel	1,500
July 3	French	Autrechies	1,066
July 3	Belgians	Flanders	43
July 3	Italians	Piave	1,900
July 3	Italians	Mt. Grappa	621
July 3	French	Aisne	457
July 2	Italians	Mt. Grappa	569
July 1	Americans	Vaux	500
July 1	French	Ourcq	30
July 1	Italians	Trentino	2,000
July 1	British	Albert	50
Total Prisoners, July 1 to July 9			11,633

On July 5 it was announced that since the arrest of the German offensive on June 9 the allies had taken 10,000 prisoners.

# "LET NATIONS BAR GERMANS FROM OFFICE"

## New Zealand Premier Has Cure for Hun Poison After War.

London, July 9.—Close the door to the hidden hand. Let no German or other alien enemy hold political office in any of the allied nations when peace comes. That is an effective way to strike at the heart of Germany's schemes for world domination.

This was the warning issued today by Premier W. F. Massey, of New Zealand. He addressed it to America and her allies, especially Great Britain, and the Dominion of Canada. Premier Massey is in London to attend sessions of the Imperial War Cabinet.

"The hidden hand can be blocked effectively," he believes, "if all the allied nations naturalization laws prohibiting Germans from occupying any position of public trust. Although a German may emigrate to another country and become naturalized, he still is a subject of the Kaiser, under the terms of the German passport law, unless he specifically notifies the German government that he forswears the Fatherland. This permits a German to go through the formality of becoming 'naturalized' without surrendering fealty to Germany as interpreted by that government."

# Block Hidden Hand.

"Germany's hidden hand, working politically and in devious ways, is thus able to do the junkers' will while making as a naturalized patriot. When peace comes the allies should be prepared to counteract this menace."

Asked if he believed there should be economic and social ostracism of Germans and their allies in Entente countries after the war, Premier Massey said he did not believe any law could enforce such treatment, the matter depending upon the sentiment of the people in the various nations.

Premier Massey, who arrived in England on a steamship carrying 2,500 American troops to France, said he never saw a better lot of soldiers. "The Indian like the English New Zealanders," he said, "when the Americans get the opportunity I am sure they will show qualities of the good old stock from which they came. Their keenness and energy seem limitless. If all the American soldiers are like those on my ship the Kaiser will have to reconsider his reported expression that effective American participation in the war is all bluff."

# JULY 14 HOLIDAY HERE?

## Celebration of French Fete Is Asked in Congress.

Representative Isaac Seigel, of New York, can see no reason since France celebrates our Fourth of July, why we should not celebrate the French Day of Independence, July 14, this date being the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille.

He introduced a bill in the House yesterday to make July 14 a legal holiday, thus putting it on a par with the Fourth of July, which is the anniversary of American Independence. France a few days ago celebrated our Independence Day as did England and Italy.

# BOLSHEVISTS THREATEN NEW HUN ALLIANCE

## Moscow Government May Conclude Pact to Aid Foe with Men.

Paris, July 9.—The Bolshevik government at Moscow, according to reliable dispatches late tonight, is threatening to conclude an alliance with Germany and mobilize Russia's man power against the entente.

As the result of the assassination of the German Ambassador to Russia, Count von Mirbach, Germany, it is reported, will demand passage for her troops by way of Petrograd to the Murman Coast, the inhabitants of which the Bolsheviks are denouncing as friendly to the allies.

Germany, it is said, will further demand control of Petrograd and Moscow.

The Bolsheviks claim to have gained full control over the social revolutionary movement which was unleashed in Moscow by the Mirbach murder. The revolutionaries are, however, still entrenched in the municipal theater.

# HUN WRECKAGE ASHORE.

## Probably from "Mother Ship" of U-Boats Off U. S. Coast.

New York, July 9.—Wreckage from a German raider, believed by some to have come from the "mother ship" of the boats which recently harassed the coast near where was washed upon the shore at Rockaway Point, near Fort Tilden, and is in the hands of army officers.

Six bombs and some rockets were included in the wreckage, which led to the belief that the raider or "mother ship" had been sunk. The bombs bore instructions for use, printed in German. They are six inches long and four in diameter and timed to explode 25 seconds after being thrown "as far as possible."

# LLOYD GEORGE LAUDS YANKS

## Says Impression from Seeing Men Strengthens Confidence.

London, July 9.—Speaking at a dinner given by members of the House of Commons tonight in honor of the Rev. Dr. J. H. Jewett, who returned recently from New York, Premier Lloyd George said:

"How the war will go it is idle to predict. Personally I have always been confident and am more confident today, for reasons which I enter here. I have seen the combined forces of the Allies in the impression made upon me by the Americans I saw in France a few days ago."

# CUT LUXURIES BY TAXATION, TREASURY IDEA

## Sends Proposed List of Levies That Startle Congressmen.

# WASTE LIKE TREASON

## Jewels, Canes, Neckwear, Sweaters and Costly Clothes Are Hit.

The Treasury Department sent to the Ways and Means Committee yesterday a list of "luxuries" upon which it is recommended that heavy taxes be levied by the new revenue bill. Included in the list are automobiles, clothing, household servants, jewelry, hotel bills, gasoline, motion pictures, musical instruments, neckwear, canes and furs.

The taxes upon most of the articles named in the list would be collected on retail sales. The tax on gasoline would be paid by the wholesale dealer. It is fixed at 10 cents a gallon, while the automobile tax is graduated from \$15 to \$50, according to horsepower rating.

"Waste and extravagance are akin to treason," says the Treasury Department in proposing this radical method of raising revenue for the carrying on of the war. "The retail sales tax distinctly labels the taxed article as a luxury and serves notice that the government's hand is honest."

Members of the committee were astounded at some of the recommendations made by the department. It was frankly stated by several of the committee members that many of the suggestions as to taxable articles would not be seriously considered.

# What to Tax.

Following is the complete list submitted by the department:

(MORE)

Fifty per cent on the retail price of jewelry, including watches and clocks, except those sold to army officers.

Twenty per cent on automobile trailers, and truck units, motor cycles, bicycles, automobile, motor cycles and bicycle tires and musical instruments.

A tax on all men's suits selling for more than \$30, hats over \$4, shirts over \$2, pajamas over \$2, hosiery over 35 cents, shoes over \$5, gloves over \$2, underwear over \$2, and all neckwear and canes.

On women's—over 40, coats over \$30, ready-to-wear dresses over \$25, skirts over \$10, over \$10, coats over \$5, lingerie over \$5, corsets over \$5, dress goods, silk over \$15 a yard, cotton over 50 cents a square yard, and wool over \$2 a square yard. All furs, boas and fane.

On children's clothing, suits over \$15, cotton dresses over \$10, linen dresses over \$5, silk and wool dresses over \$5, hats over \$5, shoes over \$4, and gloves over \$2.

# House Furnishings.

On house furnishings, all ornamental lamps and fixtures, all table linen, cutlery, and silverware, china and glass, all except those sold to army officers, will be taxed at 10 per cent for each place, on curtains over \$2 per yard, and on tapestries, rugs and carpets over \$5 per square yard.

On purses, pocketbooks, handbags, briefcases, and suitcases, all over \$10, and all mirrors costing over \$2.

Ten per cent on the collections from the sales of vending machines. Fifty per cent on all hotel bills amounting to more than \$10 per person per day; also the present tax on cabaret bills to be made to apply to the entire restaurant or cafe bill, the present tax being 10 per cent.

Following taxes to be collected from the manufacturer or producer:

Ten cents a gallon on all gasoline, to be paid by the wholesale dealer.

Ten per cent tax on wire laces.

Following taxes on grocers will be put into effect in lunchrooms and restaurants of the city.

It is charged that the prices listed in many of these places are higher than in the big hotels in other localities in the country. Rank profiteering at the expense of the public is the rule in the majority of these places, it is stated, and the expense falls on the consumer.

# To Probe Lunchrooms.

Protests by the people of Washington against the high prices charged in the local lunchrooms and restaurants will result in drastic regulation of food prices in public eating places by the District food administrator.

# District Food Administrator Wilson

yesterday announced that as a result of a conference held Monday night by the lunchroom committee of the administration, a fair price list, such as is prepared for grocers, will be put into effect in lunchrooms and restaurants of the city.

It is charged that the prices listed in many of these places are higher than in the big hotels in other localities in the country. Rank profiteering at the expense of the public is the rule in the majority of these places, it is stated, and the expense falls on the consumer.

# Employees Hard Hit.

Many of the government workers, brought to the city on work for the government, that must be done and can only be done by them, have been forced to return to their homes, unable to live on their salary in Washington. This will eventually result in a serious impediment to the war program. These people are willing and glad to stay, but conditions must be altered to the extent that they can exist while in the city.

The District Food Administration has decided that action must be taken at once, and an investigation will be begun at once into the existing conditions in these public eating places. It was the opinion of the committee, Monday night, that the so-called "staple" lunchroom articles should be dealt with first, coffee, pie, milk, sandwiches, etc.

# "Unwarranted" Prices.

Mr. Wilson stated that he is convinced that the increased prices charged are as a rule unwarranted and that the remedy should be applied as quickly as possible.

Complaints received at the office resulted in the arraignment of the proprietors of two of the lunchrooms in the city before the local administration on a charge of profiteering. The defense in each case was unsatisfactory and the decision in the case is held pending further action.

The price list suggested will be based upon the prices charged for the food stuff, allowing the restaurant or lunchroom keeper a fair profit. This is the plan followed in preparing the price list for the grocers in the city. The list is supposed to control the prices charged.

# Follows Professor Sprague.

It was noted by members of the committee that the Treasury Department pointed out that the object of the proposed taxes is "not only to raise revenue, but to discourage wasteful consumption and unnecessary production."

The committee spent all of yesterday's session in going over the list, but reached no conclusion as to any of the items. One member of the committee said of the list: "It proposed to tax the things that are necessary to the war effort."

# Tobacco Gas! Kaiser Uses Camphor Balls

London, July 9.—A strange new kind of gas used by the Germans has been identified as being contained in the fumes of beech leaves drawn "without" our tobacco," wrote a German soldier recently to a member of the Reichstag, "we would not have succeeded."

In connection with the "tobacco gas," Karl Roemer, the Kaiser's "star" press agent, presents this edifying picture of his imperial master at the front:

There upon a hilltop in the rear stood he, calm and heroic, a bold, far away in the trenches his brave soldiers were ramming beech leaves into long stemmed pipes.

"Drawing the smoke from the beech (Mediterranean) said the Kaiser, baring his face in a handful of camphor balls.

"Blow hard, in honor of the fatherland! The British front is coughing and cursing. That's the stuff to give them!" (great laughter from the surrounding staff.)

"The allies have efficacious counter-attacks."

# LABOR DEPT. SHOWS UP D.C. HIGH PRICES

## Living Cost in Washington More Than Any Other American City.

Average of prices of staple foods in Washington is higher than any other city in the United States, according to the June Bulletin of Prices and Cost of Living of the Department of Labor.

The prices, which are averaged in two sections, take up the large cities together and then the small cities. Several other interesting facts are deduced from the statistics. For instance, prices in the Western cities are in the small cities are much lower than in the Atlantic seaboard cities, and in Washington. The prices are averaged on the month from March 15 to April 15.

# Higher Prices Cited.

Some of the individual instances where Washington prices outstep any in the United States follow:

Sirloin steak was priced at 41c, 1 mill in Washington, 37c in New Orleans and 28c, 1 mill in Portland, Ore.

Pork chops are 40c, 5 mills here, 33c in Chicago and 31c, 5 mills in Minneapolis.

Sliced ham is 48c, 4 mills a pound here, 34c, 7 mills in New York, and 34c, 8 mills in New Orleans.

Butter at 54c, 5 mills last April compared with 37c, 5 mills in Milwaukee, and 26c in Dallas, Tex.

Butter at 54c a pound here was 46c in San Francisco, and 44c, 5 mills in Denver.

Milk was 14c a quart here and 10c in Milwaukee.

Potatoes were 2 cents 5 mills a pound here, while they were 35 cents in Seattle, Milwaukee and Denver, and a cent and a half at Portland and St. Paul.

Onions here were 3 cents, 9 mills a pound, while they were 2 cents, 4 mills at St. Paul.

Even the average navy bean is 19 cents a pound here, to 16 cents a pound in Cincinnati.

# To Probe Lunchrooms.

Protests by the people of Washington against the high prices charged in the local lunchrooms and restaurants will result in drastic regulation of food prices in public eating places by the District food administrator.

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# ALLIES HOLDING ADVANTAGE IN LULL

## Constant Raiding Operations Bring Important Local Successes.

# FRENCH GAIN MILE ON 2 1/2 MILE FRONT

## Sharp Blow Between Montdidier and the Oise Nets 450 Prisoners.

# ADVANCE IN ALBANIA ADMITTED BY VIENNA

## Sunday's Success on Italo-French Front Brought 1,300 Captives. Quiet Reigns in Italy.

The lull in the West with its constant raiding operations occasionally marked by infantry advance on a large scale, the allies holding the initiative throughout, continued yesterday. Early in the morning the